SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN STONE ABDUCTION CASE.

## FIRED UPON BY INSURGENTS.

THE THE PARTY WAS AND THE PART

Thrilling Experience of the Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition.

Mistaken by Insurgents for Colombian Government Officers-Narrow Escape From Destruction-Impressions of Liberal Leaders-Victoriano Lorenzo Has Confidence of Followers-Other Able Leaders-Principles for Which the Liberals are Contending-Claim They Can Hold Out for Thirty Years if Necessary-Journey Through Insurgent Camps-On the Battle Line-Arrive at Panama and Meet Companions.

ICTORIANO LORENZO, the Indian general in chief of the liberal forces in the state of Panama, impressed me as a man of much force and determination coupled with a fair knowledge of modern war tactics, and a good knowledge of those of fighting necessarily followed at present by the lib-He knows the country eral forces. well, having been brought up in the

mountains, and having made them his home with the exception of a few years that he spent in Panama in school. He has the full confidence of his men and they all fairty worship him. His aides, also, are men of character and one, Papi Aispuru has traveled largely in Europe and is familiar with the ways of the world. Not a mean looking set are the soldiers. They are all young and able, and are of all colors, but color does not count. The general reports three thousand men under his command with rifles for nearly one thousand,

He is now increasing as fast as possible the number of arms. On August 26th, a detachment surprised and cap-tured a train of provisions and rifles bound for Penonome. Two hundred arms, 12 thousand rounds of ammunition and much food were taken with the loss of one man killed and one slightly wounded. Later he has cap-tured the city of Penonome, and of course secured provisions and arms. ARMY WELL PROVIDED.

But the men are not in need of provisions. They live well, driving the thousands of head of cattle belonging to members of the opposite party from the plains below to the mountains. The beef is sold or exchanged for yuka, plantains, rice and other food, reserving, of course, plenty for themselves. Part of the soldiers, those not having guns and the soldiers, those not have fields not otherwise used cultivating corn and rice against the time the beef cattle get too low. Shifts are made so that every month all have a chance to drill and use arms, and all

CAN HOLD OUT THIRTY YEARS. usually utilized. Here bananas, plan-tains, corn, yuca. (yam), rice, etc. are planted after a slight clearing it made and in a few months, without further

and in a few months, without further cultivation, the crop is produced and usually it is an abundant crop.

"We can hold out thirty years, if necessary," said General Lorenzo, in answer to a question.

"It will not be necessary," put in General Alspuru, "for within two months we will take Panama. But if it were necessary, we could hold out for thirty years."

it were necessary, we could hold out for thirty years."

"How long, general, do you thing the revolution will last," I asked. "That is hard to say. If we had guns and ammunition it would not last long. As it is, it may be a year," was the reply. "Do you expect assistance from other sources?" I asked. General Aispura was not slow in stating that from Venezuela from Ecuador, and from Nicarazuela, from Ecuador, and from Nicara-gua assistance would come.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

In response to my request for a statement of the principles for which the liberal party was contending. Col. Olimpo, of Bejuco, an educated and intelligent man, wrote out the following: PROPOSITO DE LA REVOLUCION.

Libre emision del pensamiento, con responsabilidad respectiva, Iglesia li-bre en el estado libre. Reforma de la Constitucion. Descentralización del poder. Gobierno federativo democratipoder. Gobierno federativo Gemecratico. Instruccion gratuita y obligatoria,
Reduccion de pie de fuerza a la puramente indispensable para el orden.
Amplia libertad de industria para nacionales y estranjeros. Leyes protectoras de immigracion. Sufragio directo
universal. Concordata especial con la
Sente Sede Separacion especial de lus Santa Sede. Separacion especial de los pederes Ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial pederes Ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial. Fiscalizacion del manejo de los pondos publicos durante el Gobierno nacional. Exigiendo la respectiva responsabilidad a los mai versadores del Erano Nacional, etc.

Given by Colonel Olimpo, Bejuco, Colombia.

Which is liberally translated as fol-

PURPOSE OF THE REVOLUTION. Free speech and thought with indi-vidual responsibility. Free church in a free state. Restoration of the constitu-tion. Decentralization of power. Fedtion. Decentralization of power. Federative democratic government. Free and compulsory education. Reduction of the army to the number indispensable to preservation of good order. Ample liberty of industry to native citizens and foreigners. Protective laws of immigration. Direct universal suffrage. Special concordat with the holy see. Special separation of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. During sitting of national assembly the people's representatives shall not be subject to indictment and arrest. Demand the respective responsibility of the emthe respective responsibility of the em-bezzlers of the "National Erano," etc. Given by Col. Olimpo, Bejuco, Colom-

bia.
On Monday morning, armed with a passport that insured for us the best of treatment from both officers and men, and with a good lunch of corn tortillas and roast meat sent to us with the compliments of Mrs. Lorenzo, we bad our new friends good-bye and foi-lowed our guide down the mountain.

AGAIN ON THE TRAIL.

For a mile or so the path was dense and very bad. It twisted in all directions, until before we were half way down we had lost all points of the compass. But the guide knew the way, and in a couple of hours we emerged into a more open country. Ahead of us, twenty miles away was the ocean, a somewhat level plain covered with grass and clumps of trees and bushes extending from us to it. Behind, were the meuntains, and so far as could be

FIRED ON BY INSURGENTS.

Following down a gulch we came towards evening to an encampment, and here put up for the night. We were now within a short distance of Anton, a town of perhaps three thousand in-habitants. The next day, instead of going to the town we followed along the foot hills, passing one encampment and going on to a second, where, be-cause of the heavy rains, we stopped for the night. The next day, Wednesday, September 4, we shall long re-member. We had dismissed our guide on reaching the main road, thinking we could easily reach San Carlos, and had come along over pleasant roads and through a most beautiful though deserted country, deserted because of the strife and blood, until about 10.30 when we camped in a clump of trees. and bushes near a creek. Here we desired to rest our horses and get lunch for ourselves. Grass was plentiful and our animals were soon luxuriating. A fire was soon burning and I had just put on our rations of yam and meat, when we heard the crack of a rifle and instantly a bullet whizzed past us and lodged in the trees beyond. The first shot was followed by a second and a third and a fourth. In the meantime I turned around and saw little puffs of smoke rising from the edge of the thicket about three hundred yards away. Then it dawned on us that we were ambushed, being mistaken for government officers. At this thought I stepped out a few paces from the trees and raising my hat called to the enemy, "Amigos," "Amigos," but my only an-swer was three shots that came unomfortably close to my head. Brother Kienke was lying down in the shade at first, suffering from a slight attack of the fever, but he was now on nis feet and together we sought shel-ter behind the bank of an old wash. The shooting continued, now

The great question with us was whether to get our guns, which we had whether to get our guns, which we had left with our baggage, and defend ourselves or try once more to get the attention of the enemy and show them their mistake. We decided upon the latter, for as the woods were full of the enemy and should we kill one or more, though we might be justified by the generals, yet the common soldiers would denylate seek to wante the common soldiers. doubtless seek to revenge their comrades. In less than a minute I emerged from

behind the wash, cut a stick on the bank, tied my handkerchief to it as a white flag, and going around the clump of trees by way of our baggage to se-cure our guns if necessary, I held the flag up and called again, "Amigos: Amigos!" Two shots whizzed through

seen, not a living soul was in them, and

gramman raman manana ma yet they swarmed with men whose thoughts were death to one portion of their fellowman.



DR. SAMUEL CAPEN

has aroused the interest of the whole world. President Roosevelt's firm attitude is universally commended and the civilized world is confident that the state department at Washington will get to the very bottom of the incident in placing the responsibility where it really belongs. The above halftone shows Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captured missionary, and her mission house at Samokovo. Dr. Samuel capen, head of the board of foreign missionaries and Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria.

WWW. WARRANT CONTRACTOR CONTRACTO and their chagrin, not one had taken effect. The hand of Providence was over us. Nothing but the power of God could have saved us, for these men know how to shoot. They were greatly surprised and so were all who learned of the matter, to think that we es-

caped.

flag up and called again, "Amigos: Amigos!" Two shots whizzed through the air in answer to my first appearance but as I continued to advance the firing ceased, and with considerable trouble I succeeded in bringing two of the men out of the thicket where we could talk to them. As I had thought, they claimed to have mistaken us for government people. They had fired twentytwo shots, they said, twelve at us and

God that night that our lives were

The next day we had to wait for the tide as our road for several miles followed the beach. It was 11 o'clock before we left camp. Reaching the main road we passed again the place of the shooting and proceeded over a beautiful level country for five miles to the sea shore. The whole country from moun-tain to sea is covered with grass and trees, and thousands of head of stock usually roam over the rich pastures. At present everything is desolate, all ses are forsaken, fences are and but few animals seen. At dusk we

reached San Carlos. We found the town empty or nearly

so. The liberal troops had driven out the conservatives, and in turn the sovernment troops had driven out the liberals. Now the town was in the hands of the liberals again. The thick, tall grass in the streets furnished good feed WAR'S DEVASTATION.

PRINCE OF BULGARIA

for our horses, and an empty house gave us shelter. WANT ANNEXATION TO UNITED STATES.

The alcalde called next morning. He was hopeful of a speedy settlement of the difficulties and the return of peace. He expressed the wish that the United States would annex Colombia, that they might have here a stable government. I hear this sentiment often, and expressed too, by leading men.

On Friday we reached Bejuco or

Chame. We started without a guide, as one could not be found in the village, but two miles out meeting a company of soldiers and showing my passport to the captain, I applied for one, and in a few moments we were on the road again with a guide in the lead. Colonel Limpo of Bejuco treated us well, giving us everything that ourselves or animals could wish, and sending next day two men with us to Capira, they carrying provisions for us as there was nothing to eat in the little town.

ON THE BATTLE LINE.

Chorrera is the last of the well garwe met again General Aispuru, he hav-ing taken a short route from LeNegrita, and reached the town two days before we did. Now he was in command, and expected to have a battle nearby in a week or so. All was animation, all was business. There were drilling in the streets all day, and scouts running out in different directions during all hours of the day and night. The general was busy in his office hearing re-

ports, receiving recruits, disposing of difficulties and directing operations, ille was located in a hotel belonging to a conservative, who had on the break-ing out of difficulties abandoned his house and with his family fied to Pan-ama. We had a couple of neat rooms in the upper story and remained two days, not reaching Panama until Fri-day lets.

ARRIVAL AT PANAMA.

On our arrival at Panama we found the boys, W. S. Tolton, Heber Magleby and Chester Van Buren, all anxiously looking for us, and just beginning to get a little anxious about our welfare. On account of the revolution we were two weeks behind our scheduled time.

Now we are comfortably camped three miles from town, in a house owned by the Panama Canal company, in a little village called Corosal. It is more healthy here, and near enough town for all purposes. All are well, and all anxious to be on the road again. BENJ. CLUFF JR.

## Unjust Treatment of Our Indian Wards

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AVVANDAMANDAMANDA UNANDAMANDA UNANDAMANDAMANDAMANDA

In the April Magazine Number of , vitation of the secretary of the inter-Public Opinion, was printed an article giving a description of conditions prevailing in Indian Territory. This account, however, took scant notice of the conditions under which the people of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Creek tribes of the territory are suffering in consequence, as a writer in the August Methodist Magazine claims, of the operation of the Atoka agreement, into which the Indians were coerced by the Dawes commission. The writer referred to is Eliphalet N. Wright, a Choctaw Indian of education, who was a member of the Dawes commission, but refused to sign the treaty. Though this treaty and subsequent legislation, Mr. Wright says, the Choctaw and Chickasaws are now practically under the direct control of the secretary of the interior. The Creeks and Cherokees are still negotiating for a treaty. While settlement is pending, congress by the Curtis act, has substituted a property-trustee system, under federal authority. Thus the scheme having in view complete abolition of the Indian government, with United States citizenship and future statehood for the Indian territory, is being pushed among these people as it has been among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Seminole nation, which is the smallest of the five tribes, having a population of only three thousand, as compared with thirty-five thousand in the Cherokee of the Indian attendance. Thus every nation, is the least advanced of the day the Indian sees his property tribes. It has no printed code of laws, and is also under the protection of the property-trustee system as directed by the department of the interior.

Awaiting the settlement of affairs, the Indian and non-citizen alike are compelled to suffer. Progress is retarded and business is at a standsiil. The Indian cannot improve his property, as he does not know for certain to what he is entitled. Nor will the capitalist invest where he has no protection. The delay will continue until the completion of the rolls that have to be made by the Dawes commission.

Over and above the eighty-four thousand names in legitimate standing upon the rolls and approved by pre-vious rolls of the Indian government, are one hundred and fifty thousand pending settlement before the United States court. Those who bring these contested cases are known as "court citizens," and have come in from the states in the past two years at the in-

ior. Also several thousand names have been added to the Choctaw rolls from persons living in Mississippi and calling themselves Choctaw Indians.

Many of the details of reorganization do not meet with the approval of the Indians. Rulings by the secretary of the interrior, acts passed by congress and carried out by the Dawes commission and other federal authorties, are wholly arbitrary measures and almost invariably carry profit to the non-citizen at the expense of the Indian. A true state of affairs with regard to the Inare supposed to be amenable to the territorial courts, and to have the same protection from them accorded to other citizens. But I fear they fail to get It. They are treated as legitimate prey. and have little show in the lower courts. Oftentimes they have no money to pay counsel, the agent is unable to represent them, and a just cause on the part of the defenseless Indian goes in favor of an unscrupulous white man with an unjust cause."

By rulings of the secretary of the interior through the Atoka agreement, the individual Indian leases of coal mined in the Choctaw nation were confiscated. Thus the Indian lost his investments in coal. Furthermore, the United States promises through its treaties to defray all expenses necessary for the settlement of affairs. Yet the Indian educational fund is used to defray salaries of federal officials in charge of this educational department. Teachers are pald salaries for teaching in the schools where the attendance of non-citizen children is double that from its legitimate uses, and either directly or indirectly benefiting the white man.

That the future also threatens hardships to the Indians, anyone understanding the true condition of affairs will concede. The United States retains the right to develope all future mineral the right to develope all future mineral lands. When a homestead is found to contain minerals, it will be taken for purposes of development, and its owner, having been compelled to part with any surplus land that may have been given him, will be left without an acre to call his own. Yet the public looks on cynically and allows other schemes to be concepted by which the schemes to be concocted by which the Indian landlord may have his coveted inheritance curtailed.

inheritance curtailed.

The above gives only a few cases of the many cases of justice of which the Indian people have to complain. Cuba and the Philippines have gone to war for less heavy grievances than have been inflicted upon our downtrodden race. And yet we are wards of the United States government. the United States government, a great and powerful Christian country! We look for justice from its people.—Publie Opinior

<del></del> COMPREHENSIVE COMBINATION HALFTONE SHOWING PRINCIPALS AND ALL THE LEADING WITNESSES OF THE BIG SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.



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